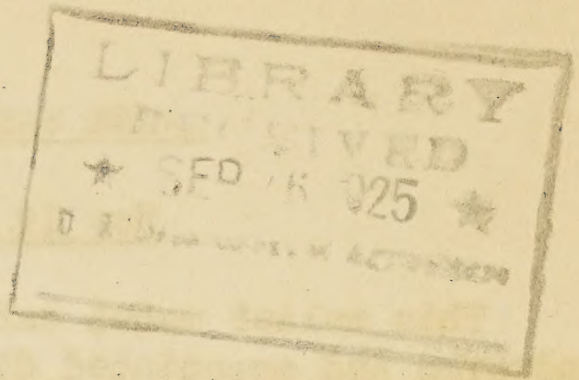


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

SWINE SANITATION

A scenic booth exhibit showing the importance of suitable sanitary surroundings for hogs; harm done by roundworms; the roundworm's journey; and how to prevent losses from worms.

Specifications

Floor space - - - - - 13 feet front, 8  
Wall space - - - - - None. (feet deep.  
Shipping weight - - - - - 950 lbs.  
Electrical Requirements - None.



## SWINE SANITATION

### How It Looks

This relief model exhibit is concerned with roundworms and associated diseases of young pigs, the harm they do and how to control them. The scenic part of the exhibit is found in the center section which shows, to the right, a hogyard containing wormy pigs caused by the unsanitary conditions in which the pigs are forced to live. To the left is a pasture scene containing healthy pigs thriving under sanitary surroundings.

The pigs in the front of the two scenes and the foregrounds are modeled in relief and blended into the painting which forms the background making a realistic portrayal of the two lots of pigs and their surroundings.

On the right section is a diagrammatic picture which shows the interior organs of a hog and the roundworm's journey through the pig. The various stages through which the roundworm passes during its life cycle are explained in the text accompanying the diagram.

The booth is 13 feet across the front and 8 feet deep.

### What It Tells

Round worms kill many young pigs and convert others into runts. Thumps in young pigs are commonly due to worms, and many young pigs die of thumps. The large roundworms live as adults in the intestines of the pig. The females produce enormous numbers of very tiny eggs which pass out in the manure. The young worms develop in these eggs, just as a young chick develops in an egg, within a few weeks to the stage where they will infect pigs.

If allowed access to a permanent hog lot where roundworm eggs are numerous, the young pig is likely to become seriously infected from dirt picked up from the ground or from the sow's skin while nursing. The



eggs hatch in the pig's intestines, the young worms enter the wall of the intestine, get into the blood stream, and go to the liver, then to the heart and lungs. In the lungs they bore out of the blood vessels and enter the air passages.

In doing this they tear the delicate tissues of the lungs, causing little bleeding spots. This injury gives rise to thumps and pneumonia, from which many little pigs die. If they don't die, they frequently experience a severe setback and many of them become unprofitable pigs -- runts. As a result of the injuries caused to the liver and lungs by the young worm various filth-borne diseases are liable to become established, and in their turn kill or seriously affect the pig. In the surviving pigs, the young worms come up the windpipe, are swallowed and on reaching the intestines this second time they settle down, grow and take food from the pig and convert it into worm eggs.

If you can protect the little pig from worms until he is four months old he will then be resistant to worms. Few worms ever develop in a pig after that age and those that do will cause less damage than the same number in a younger animal. Careful experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with thousands of pigs have led to the working out of a system that is very successful in combating the roundworm. The principal points of the system are as follows:-

1. Before farrowing, clean the farrowing pens thoroughly with scalding water and lye.
2. Before putting the sow into the farrowing pen, wash her thoroughly with warm water, soap and a brush, paying special attention to the udder.
3. Within ten days after farrowing haul the sow and the pigs from the farrowing pen to a pasture that has had no pigs on it since it was sown to a forage crop; preferably a legume.
4. Keep the sow and pigs in the pasture away from other pigs, for at least four months, supplying them with proper feed, water, and shelter.



The system was devised to protect young pigs from serious damage by worms. You will find that it also largely prevents losses from other diseases that are likely to destroy young pigs.

### Where to Get Information

Information on this subject may be obtained free of charge by applying to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., the State College of Agriculture or Farm Advisors.